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LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1826.

DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

FROM THE PALLADIUM OF VIRGINIA.

Lewisburg, Va. August 23, 1826.

The Honorable HENRY, CLAY.

Sir—At a meeting of a respectable number of the inhabitants of Lewisburg and its vicinity, convened in the Court House on the 22nd inst., it was unanimously determined to greet your arrival amongst them by some public demonstration of the respect which they in common with a great portion of the community feel towards one of their most distinguished fellow citizens. It was therefore unanimously resolved, as the most eligible means of manifesting their feelings, to request the honor of your presence at a Public Dinner to be given at the Tavern of Mr. James Frazer, in the town of Lewisburg on Wednesday the 30th inst.

In pursuance of the above measures, we as a committee, have been appointed to communicate their resolutions and solicit compliance with their invitation. In performing this agreeable duty, we cannot but express our admiration of the uniform course which during a long political career, you have pursued with so much honor to yourself and country. Although the detractions of envy, and the violence of party feeling, have endeavoured to blast your fair reputation, and destroy the confidence reposed in you by the citizens of the United States, we rejoice to inform you, that the people of the western part of that state which claims you as one of her most gifted sons, still retain the same high feeling of respect, which they have always manifested in spite of the malediction and bickerings of disappointed editors and interested politicians. We cannot close our communication without halting you as one of the most distinguished advocates of that system of internal improvement which has already proved so beneficial to our country, and which at no distant period will make even these distant mountains to blossom as the rose.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves yours with esteem,
J. G. McCLENACHAN,
JAMES M'LAUGHLIN,
J. F. CALDWELL,
JOHN BEIRNE,
JOHN A. NORTH,
HENRY ERSKINE.

White Sulphur Springs, August 24, 1826.

Gentlemen—I have received the note which you did me the honor on yesterday to address to me, inviting me, in behalf of a respectable number of the Citizens of Lewisburg and its vicinity, to a public dinner at Mr. Frazer's Tavern, on Wednesday next, which they have the goodness to propose, in consequence of my arrival amongst them, as a manifestation of their respect. Such a compliment was most unexpected by me on a journey to Washington, by this route, recommended to my choice by the pure air of a mountain region, and justly famed mineral water; a short use of which I hoped might contribute to the perfect re-establishment of my health. The gratification which I derive from this demonstration of kindness and confidence springs, in no small degree, from the consideration that it is the spontaneous testimony of those with whom I share a common origin, in a venerated State, endeared to me by an early tie of respect and affection, which no circumstance can ever dissolve. In communicating to that portion of the citizens of Lewisburg and its vicinity, who have been pleased thus to favor me, by their distinguished notice, my acceptance of their hospitable invitation, I pray you to add my profound acknowledgments. And of the civil and religious liberties of man, extend their influence over all the countries that will hear the names of these Patriots.

John Simpkins. Our Guest; a sage statesman in the councils of our Nation, a prop to the Internal Improvement of our country; may we when human nature shall have misguided him in any part of his political round, be rallied by the pleasing recollection of his past services, to pick the political flint of his error, and try him again.

R. Stevenson. Washington and Bolivar; may the civil and religious liberties of man, extend their influence over all the countries that will hear the names of these Patriots.

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Curtis Anderson. The love of liberty; may it animate us to do right, in spite of party bickerings.

Thomas P. Atkinson of Halifax. Our distinguished Guest; we toast him as the able defender of the rights of man, and the advocate of free principles throughout the world; let his exertions in the cause of South America and Grecian independence speak his praise.

H. W. Conway, delegate from Arkansas, an invited guest. Virginia hospitality.

Elisha Bell of Halifax. Roads and canals; let us have them, but not at the sacrifice of principle or violation of the constitution.

J. G. McClenachan. The memory of Isaac Shelby; a revolutionary patriot, a hero of Kings mountain, and the first Governor of Kentucky.

R. Stevens. The Spirit of seventy-six; a spirit which needs no amendment.

James P. Price. Arkansas and Florida, may they speedily be admitted into the union.

Francis Laddington. John Q. Adams; the only son of the six Presidents, may he succeed in the next four miles heats.

J. F. Caldwell. John Q. Adams; he has recommended the advancement of Literature, and the promotion of Science, a measure dangerous to tyrants only.

John S. Wilson. Wm. H. Crawford; all the duties that were assigned him, he faithfully performed with honor to himself, and credit to his country.

4th. Jefferson and Adams, the mortal men have terminated their brilliant career, their remains have been consigned to the silent tomb, but their name will never cease to be cherished with reverential respect by every friend of liberty and independence throughout the civilized world.

5th. George Mason, a patriot and politician of the first order.

6th. The President of the United States, liberal and patriotic, every envious attempt to slander his well earned reputation increases our confidence in him.

7th. Our distinguished Guest, Henry Clay, the statesman, orator, patriot and philanthropist, his splendid talents since Instru on his native state, his eloquence is an ornament to his country.

When this toast was drank, our guest arose and addressed the company in a very emphatic and eloquent manner. This speech we will notice more fully in our next.

8th. Our country, she is now prosperous and happy; in reply to those who advise her to change her rulers, we would remind them of the epitaph, "I was well, would be better, and here I am."

9th. The present administration—Let them like Washington serve their country and never doubt her justice.

10th. The Navy of the United States, in equal combat, successful and invincible, its gradual increase, the best policy of the nation.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1826.



AGRICULTURAL.

THE PEACH.

We believe it generally admitted that the peach is one of the best fruits that our country produces—in former years the peach was produced in great plenty in some of the northern states, and it is but a few years since that our markets were plentifully supplied and in great variety, by those raised in the vicinity of this city.—From some cause most of the trees in this part of the country have perished; and for some time past we have been induced for a supply of peaches to Pennsylvania and Maryland.

It appears from an article in a southern paper, that the preservation of the Peach Tree has excited the attention of the Agriculturists, and caused an enquiry into the nature of the tree, and the manner in which it should be treated in order to preserve it. Three cases of its destruction are set forth: the first is the fly—secondly the breaking of the limbs, which causes it to decay—and thirdly the wounds it receives by the bursting of the bark from severe frosts in winter, and the injury of insects. The most general cause of decay is attributed to a worm which originates from a large fly resembling a common wasp. This fly is said to perforate the bark generally near the surface of the earth, where it is soft, and deposits its egg, which is done from the middle of July, through August and September. In August the worms assume the chrysalis state, and in 8 or 10 days are transformed into flies, when they deposit their eggs; and in this way a round of transformation is kept up to prey upon the tree. It is in the worm state that the mischief is done; the annual feeding upon the soft inner bark, the circulation of the sap is in consequence destroyed, and the tree dies.—Gum issuing out of the tree near the surface of the ground is said to be a sure sign that there are worms under the bark.

Dr. Tilton of Delaware, says the Peach tree should always be planted shallow, with the soil raised about it—he recommends Forsyth's method of heading down the tree a year or two after planting and recommends tilling the ground in orchards for some years after setting them out to insure their rapid growth. Among the causes of the death of the Peach tree, he mentions a little beetle called curculio, about the size of a pea bug, which punctures the fruit and causes it to fall off before it is ripe. He recommends that hogs should be suffered to run at large in orchards, who eat all the fruit in their embryo state. The practice he has pursued is to draw the dirt from the root of the tree in the fall, and pour boiling water on the root, and in the spring to return the earth to the tree in the form of a hill.—This practice destroys the wasp-like insect which perforates the bark near the surface. Richard Peters of Pennsylvania, states that the worm which is deposited by the wasp in the soft bark near the ground is the most common destroyer of the peach tree. He says that after July the wasp ceases to pierce the bark and make its deposit. In August or September he removes the earth a few inches around the tree and pours a quantity of boiling soap suds or hot water, beginning about a foot above the ground, which kills the egg or worm lodged in the tender bark. He also bares his trees at the roots, and exposes them to the winter, and in the spring to return the earth to the tree in the form of a hill.

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R. Hunt of Halifax. Our revolutionary fathers; may their souls be to the latest posterity in their own image, bone of their bone, and the exact identity of their spirit.

Curtis Anderson. The love of liberty; may it animate us to do right, in spite of party bickerings.

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PROPOSALS.

For the publication of an elementary book, designed for the use of children, from the age of five to thirteen, in the acquisition of the French language, introduced under the following title:

An Elementary Book for learning the French Language, adapted to the capacity of children and youth, translated from the German of Seidensticker, prefaced by rules and reading examples to facilitate a correct pronunciation.

This work has been, and is approved, and recommended by Mr. Pall, Professor at the Female Academy, Dr. Lindsley, President of Cumberland College, & Mr. Revere, Professor of Modern Languages at said College. Pursuant with this, the translator begs leave to remark, that whilst she is urged to publication as a means whereby to free herself and family from pecuniary embarrassment, she is no less so from the hope of rendering herself useful, in being the medium of extending a general knowledge of the French language throughout the United States; for, be it well understood, that this elementary book is intended, and consequently calculated, to facilitate the study of the French language in all elementary schools indiscriminately—as nothing can be *really useful*, without it is general.

This work will be printed on good paper and large type, and be delivered to each subscriber at \$2 per copy boards, circumstances requiring that half of the subscription price should be paid in advance. A specimen paper is left at Messrs. Robertson & Elliott's book-store, where persons so disposed are politely requested to enter their respective names.

It will be allowed me, respectfully to solicit those subscribers who have not as yet complied with the condition mentioned in the prospectus, kindly to do so by sending the last amount of said subscription either to Judge Campbell's Office, or to Messrs. Robertson & Elliott's book-store.

I know this to be an unusual request, but I am necessitated to make it. The work I am about publishing cannot, for want of *accented* types, be printed here, nor can it be done nearer than Cincinnati, where I must be present to superintend the correction. This creates many expenses that would have been avoided, could the work have been printed in this place. Again, I must leave something for the support of my three children during my absence. All this I could not meet, were it not for the hopes of adding considerably to the subscription, in passing through Louisville, Bardstown, Lexington, &c. &c. And a last cause why I beg that an advance will be made, is, it is true, one of a private nature; but when the public is called upon, and that too in an unusual way, it is my opinion that the *why-so* should be understood. A few months ago, being unexpectedly exposed to the extremity of want, I got a loan of \$65 from a physician at ——, (out of delicacy I will omit the name of the person and place,) and I left in his hands, as a sacred deposit, a valuable number of articles belonging to my wardrobe—articles not only valuable in themselves, but rendered still more so in their being mostly gifts from my deceased father. All I have of value, I did leave in this gentleman's hands, thinking it was safer with him than with myself. On my arrival at Nashville, I wrote to him, telling him to take every possible care of my property, and that I had every reason to believe that I could pay him before the year was out. To all this I have received no answer; but my trunk has been broken open, emptied of its valuable contents, replaced by a few loose things of no value, and sent to me without a single written word or any other notice whatsoever. To pay this man, and demand my property, is the last cause that urges me to wish an advance on the subscription. To see my daughter, who now has no other protection but myself, deprived of what would be to her a little fortune; to see myself deprived of things that were dear to me on account of the fond recollections they helped to lull, is sore to my heart. This instance of an absolute want of generosity and good faith, and that in one from whose standing I had a right to expect the practice of all those principles that are honorable in man, in this instance, I say, stands alone and well indeed, for the afflicted, that it does. A late authoress, to try the disposition of the people of the United States, took the trouble one morning to go about the city of New York, and there asking some of the plain people she met, the way to such or such a place. Without *paroxysm* seeking it, I have had a better opportunity than this lady to discover, that in the United States, as in all other places, he who seeks politeness or friendship by endeavoring to deserve either, will most assuredly find both. Of the truth of this, I have a signal example in myself. I came here without any recommendations, being wholly unknown; or if known, it has only been surrounded by circumstances most likely to excite doubts, still my apparent wish to get along creditably has met with every encouragement. I have experienced general kindness; nay, in many instances I have found a sympathy in some of the ladies of this place, that might well warrant the supposition of a long standing friendship, and not to have been merely the effect of humanity towards a stranger. In the collecting of subscriptions, few of those at whose house I have applied, have refused me—and from all I have experienced the most gratifying good will. May, therefore, the citizens of Nashville accept my most grateful thanks, mixed with the hope, that I may ever act so as to merit their confidence and esteem.

BARBARA O'SULLIVAN ADDICKS.
Nashville, June 1826.

24—— tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 13th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 8th day of Nov. 1821 (recorded in the Clerks office of the Fayette county court) by William McCall to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 18th day of October next on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, the right, title and interest of the said McCall to the mortgaged property to wit: sixty acres of land lying part in Clark and part in Fayette counties on Boons Creek, more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and sixty-four dollars, with interest from the 18th day of Nov. 1825 with cost &c.

Subject however, to be redeemed within two years upon the amount for which it may be sold, being deposited in Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the 30th of SEPTEMBER next.

August 18—S33ds

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOREIGN.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Since our last summary, we have had no arrivals from Europe bringing us any later information than is already in the possession of our readers. At the last dates, the distress of the manufacturers in Great Britain was still on the increase, and manifested a more serious termination than had been feared even by those who always apprehended the worst. Some political demagogues had made their appearance at Manchester, and attempted to impress on the suffering and unemployed manufacturers the necessity of taking up arms, with a view to relieve their distresses, and better their situation by the agency of force. The people were in some measure disposed to accede to the proposition, since their situation appeared to be little better than a choice of deaths. A resort to violence, however, could only increase the aggregate of suffering; the prompt and active interference of the military would be adequate to the suppression of any popular excitement, unless that excitement should be simultaneous and general throughout the country. But the fear of reflecting men, and the attention of the Government itself, have been awakened by a different and deeper view of the evil. Individual bonds have performed its duty, and a subscription list has appeared in the London papers, approaching in amount towards a million of dollars; but this has been found inadequate even to give an effective temporary relief; it is but holding out a solitary crust to a whole family in the very extremity of starvation. The ministers, therefore, have discountenanced these subscriptions, and expressed their intention to adopt measures of greater efficiency, and a more extensive operation. What these measures are to be, we know not; but aware, as we are, that the real source of the evil is the magnitude of the public debt, the payment of the mere interest of which imposes on the public of Great Britain (but little exceeding our own country in numbers) a taxation amounting to more than double our entire revenue, we presume that the remedy alluded to must imply the reduction or partial extinguishment of that debt. As the debt now stands, there is no earthly prospect of its liquidation: the amount of its interest alone, added to the ordinary expenditures of the government, constitute an annual aggregate which all the industry of the people, and all the energy of the government, cannot raise, in these times of severe prostration. How the liquidation or diminution of this debt is to be effected, is a question of deep moment and of great difficulty. A few years ago, before the pressure of public distress had reached its present magnitude, the debt might have been put in a train of liquidation by sinking all that part of it which is due to individuals, unconnected with commercial speculators, in life annuities, by which means a certain amount would have been extinguished every year, and the whole of that portion with the present generation. But the country is not now in a state to bear the additional burden which that plan, would, for a time, throw upon it; and we know of no system of reduction which can now be resorted to, except that which a Liverpool editor has proposed, viz. an appropriation of the public property, the Crown Lands, and the enormous revenues of the Church, and of Corporations. "We may equivocate (says the Editor) as much as we please, we may adopt one expedient after another, but we cannot disguise the fact, the Government is insolvent, and, like individual insolvencies, we must make a composition with the public creditor, wipe off our old debts, repeat our former follies, and start again on equal terms with other countries in the race of national prosperity."

This is indeed a melancholy admission on the part of Great Britain. It is indeed the thousand and first repetition of the assertion, but it now comes to us with the assent and admission of the Government itself—private subscriptions can no longer avail, but "a more extensive and efficient measure" must be adopted. "This measure must partake of the character of a compromise with the public creditor, and that compromise will be grounded on the fact of national insolvency."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The London Sunday Times of July 23, says, "We hear that a great dissension has broken out in Cabinet between Mr Peel and Mr. Canning, the first recommending the immediate relief of the manufacturing districts by pecuniary aid: the latter insisting on the pernicious nature of the precedent."

A dissolution of the ministry is talked of as the probable result."

Most of the persons arrested at St. Petersburg, appeared to have made sufficient atonement for their fault, by the imprisonment they had already suffered, many of them appearing in public at perfect liberty.

At Constantinople, in order to keep the people in the favourable temper they had previously manifested, the Sultan had caused the price of provisions to be reduced one half, accusing the Janissaries of having made them dear.

Letters from Smyrna of the 22d June, state several ships, come from the Dardanelles, saw thousands of dead bodies floating in the sea of Marmora, supposed to have been cast in, in consequence of the revolt of the Janissaries.

In an account from Madrid of the 10th July, the King of Spain was said to have shown marked displeasure on receiving the intelligence of the course about to be pursued by the Emperor Don Pedro, with regard to Portugal. All the Ambassadors were invited to the palace; and told that a deadly blow had been aimed at the King and Royal family of Spain, by the constitution conferred on Portugal. He feared the Liberal party in Spain might attempt similar schemes, and even suggested, according to one account, that the European powers ought not to acknowledge the existence of any such Government in Portugal; adding, that for his own part, he protested most solemnly against every step of the proceedings. The King kept the palace in confusion throughout that day, and on the next a Council was assembled, during which the Police Minister opposed the suspension of the King's intended journey, and is reported to have said that he would answer for the safety of Madrid with his head.

New York, Sept. 5.—By the packet ship Robert Wilson, Captain Arnold, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 27th, and Liverpool to the 29th of July. The Robert Wilson left Liverpool on Sunday the 30th.

The British revenue appears to be fallen off at the rate of \$90,000 pounds per quarter or 2,400,000 pounds per annum; no promise of improvement. The Times of the 27th, says, if there are parasites base enough to flatter the community, when it ought to be admonished, and to cry out all's well, when the ship is almost on its beam ends, we are of a different kind of Englishmen. If a broad and decisive scale of retrenchment is not adopted, the credit and honor of this much enduring and long confiding nation will be brought to a speedy catastrophe."

No change for the better appears to have taken place in the situation of the manufacturing and laboring classes.

The statements continued favorable respecting the harvest. The Glasgow Courier remarks that the wheat was unusually good. The oat crop was everywhere deficient in straw (and that there could be little doubt that the ports for foreign oats would soon be opened).

27th There is a slight improvement in the English funds. In the foreign market there is also some improvement.

The Colombian Privateer and her two prizes

which had been detained at Gibraltar, have been released.

The Liverpool Courier of the 26th says, "the accounts from different parts of our country, and from many more of the more distant manufacturing parts of Great Britain, continue to be of a very painful description; and, what has added to the alarm, is, that in Manchester Stockport, and some other places, meetings have been called by some desperate and atrocious wretches, in order to inflame the suffering population, and urge them to deeds of blood. It is, however, but justice to the great body of unemployed workmen to state, that little impression appears to have been made by these inflammatory harangues, and the more secret means which, no doubt, have been resorted to, to produce riot, in order that a few unprincipled incendiaries may profit by it, and plunder their neighbors."

The Dublin Morning Post says, that all the apprehensions for the safety of the potatoe crop have vanished in that country.

The king of England has given a further donation of one thousand pounds to the Springfield veterans.

The ballot and enrolment of the local militia had been suspended for one year.

A serious riot had taken place at Dumfries in consequence of a meal monger taking the advantage of an inadequate supply, and attempting to advance the price of meal 2d, per stone. He barely escaped with life.

The cotton receivers of Belfast forwarded a memorial to the government, praying ministers to take their state into consideration, and grant them an opportunity of emigrating, before the inclemency of winter adds to their sufferings.

The accounts of the markets at Manchester on the 25th are more favorable than for two months preceding. There was more business done in goods and at better prices. The market was, however, by no means brisk. All the letters say that "there appeared a favorable change." The accounts from Liverpool are quite the reverse—

London, July 27, half-past 7—It was determined yesterday by the committee of the treasury at the bank, that it was expedient to establish a branch bank at Manchester, and their resolutions was submitted to day to the general body of directors, who we understand, have sanctioned, as they usually do a measure submitted to them by the senior members of the court.

Business is still conducted on a very limited scale. Three per cents, 77; do red, 73 3-4; do for acc. 77 1-4 sellers.

The packet ship Montano, from Havre, brings us Paris papers to the 24th ult, from which we make some translations. From these it would appear that the king of Spain is very uneasy at the idea of having a country so near, and so similar as Portugal governed by a constitution, while the inquisition and the sabre are the only known forces in his dominions.—England has managed with some address in this matter. Apprehensive of the influence of France, while her troops retained possession of the strong holds of Spain, the English government have countermoved upon the old ground in Portugal, and by inducing the Regent to grant a constitution and representative government to her subjects, they have established a most effective counteracting force upon the designs of the French who, in supporting an ultra-government and ultra doctrines in Spain, may be supposed to look something to the perpetuation of their own power and influence in that country.

The denouement of the revolution at Constantinople is yet to be had. The distant provinces have not been heard from. Meantime, much uneasiness as to events seems to have prevailed in the capital; and executions and assassinations of the janizaries was still going on. Out of all this, hope for the Greeks seem more rational.

France appears tranquil and prosperous. The new procureur du Roi, D. de Belleveme, whose succeeds M. Bellart, lately deceased, declared himself in his speech of initiation, in favor of the liberty of the press, which he termed "precious," and which he deemed "one of the most useful guarantees" of the public Liberties. The liberal journals look upon the declaration as a homage of public opinion and to the firmness of the judicial tribunals, which have refused on more than one recent occasion to lend themselves, in prosecutions for alleged seditious publications, to the views of ministers.

The health of Talma was so far restored as to leave no longer any apprehensions for him.

The Duke of Devonshire is announced in a London paper of the 17th July, as having returned unexpectedly to that city, where he only saw his intimate friends. He was expected to go back to St. Petersburg in August, to assist at the coronation.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, of the 4th of July, state that the sentence of the conspirators had been pronounced and that only seven were condemned to death.

The bodies to the number of some thousands of the Janizaries, which during the late disturbances at Constantinople were thrown into the water, are now floating on the sea of Marmora.

Jur. du Com.

The King of Spain seems to have some difficulty in forming a correct opinion as to the effect is Spato of the constitution granted to Portugal. According to the *Quotidiano*, a committee of three persons, of whom father Cyril is one, was named by the King to report upon the subject to him. Our letters do not mention this fact, but they detail plainly the solicitude which the Portuguese constitution causes to the *ultras*. They dream of the widest expedients to destroy its effects—such as a declaration of war against the regency at Portugal—the banishment en masse of all liberal persons, or such as are suspected of liberalism, and of other equally conciliatory measures.

It is said also that bands appearing to have a political character have been seen at several plazas. The Captain General of Andalusia has promised to remit the punishment of death to any one of the band of Corona, who will surrender him or betray his concealment.

FEMALE BANDITI.

We copy from one of the last received English newspapers the following account of a band of robbers, directed in their atrocities by two "highly accomplished" females. The story wants plausibility unless one of those females should prove to be more at home in pantaloons than petticoats. But to the story, it is under date of *Erlsden*.

Two Italian ladies arrived here a twelvemonth ago, and one of them stated herself to be a Countess. They lived in a most splendid manner, kept their carriages, and their suite of domestics was very numerous. They were highly accomplished, and several persons of rank visited their house. Their manners appeared extremely gentle, and although it was remarked that the general tenor of their conduct did not evince a greater share of caprice than usually appertains to the fair sex; considerable surprise was excited among their friends in observing that a continual change of servants was taking place. Scarcely any one retained his situation more than two months, and yet no complaints were heard among them; they invariably left the town, and if they returned, as it happened in several instances, they were readmitted into the family. One of these persons, a kind of Major domo, or head steward, formed an exception to this general rule of dissipation. His principal employment seemed to consist in proceeding to different towns, where it was said that these ladies possessed property, and in collecting rents. He generally left this town at the commencement of every month, and was often absent about a week. Returning from his last journey, he was met by a gen-

tleman in the streets of Erlsden, who, fancying that he recognised in his person a robber who had stripped him of every valuable article he possessed, gave information to a Magistrate; and the steward was instantly sent to prison. During his examination, certain facts came to light, which causing much suspicion, promise was made of obtaining pardon, provided he would reveal the whole truth. He made a full confession, and stated that he belonged to an organized band of robbers 30 in number, and that the whole of their proceedings were directed by the two Italian females. All the servants belonged to the gang, and the apparent dissensions, were easily accounted for. Forty one highway robberies had been committed by the band, in which they carried off booty sufficiently decent to enable the females to live in such splendor. Several murders had also been perpetrated, where the attacked party had defended themselves. The most exact regulations had been made respecting the general conduct and movements the banditti were to pursue. One chief, four subalterns, and the rest privates, formed the band, the head quarters were established in the mansion of the Italian females, who directed the whole. These latter have been conveyed to prison, as also the whole suite of domestics. The examination of these wretches is now proceeding.

Eight or ten rods south of the bridge, in the vicinity of the hill, is another large sulphur spring, of the temperature of that in the table below, and where, by art, a fine bathing place has been formed, which travellers seldom fail to enjoy.

But this is not all. Only seven paces west from this great warm sulphur fountain, gushes up another of a totally different character. Its temperature, so near as I could judge, for I had broken my thermometer a short distance back, was about that of common spring water; its taste near that of the Seltzer waters, and by the sides of the little rivulet which it gave rise to, was deposited a white acid incrustation. When passed to the north side of the bridge I could distinctly see the white and the yellow parallel streaks, formed by the rills of these two unlike neighboring springs.

The valley through which the Mendoza passes at this place, is nearly half a mile in width, with mountains of immense height on the north and south covered with snow. The valley itself, however, is, by day, of fine temperature, and handsome in the extreme, gently descending towards the river on both sides, with a smooth green turf to the very edge of its deep channel. The entrance of the bridge at both its ends is as smooth and regular as that of any artificial one, and has over it as good a road, in all respects, for horses and carriages.

The curiosities of this valley are indeed striking, and would well repay the lovers of nature, who must go from Buenos Ayres to Chili, for all their labor, in passing the Andes. Lady Cockrane, Esq. the American Consul, who was most inhumanely murdered in his own bed, on the night of the 13th inst. He was stabbed through the heart with his own sword; his throat cut from ear to ear; and his trunks rifled of their contents. Several persons are in prison on suspicion; but our police is so defective that I am afraid the perpetrators will escape.—His funeral took place on the following day, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens and foreigners. The inhabitants of Bogota sincerely mourn his loss, and regret that their city has become the scene of so foul a deed.

"Government has given orders to all the civil and military authorities to spare no exertions to discover the murderers, and to bring them to justice. —With feelings of the deepest regret, I have to inform you of the death of our mutual friend, J. H. E. Fugue, Esq. the American Consul, who was most inhumanely murdered in his own bed, on the night of the 13th inst. He was stabbed through the heart with his own sword; his throat cut from ear to ear; and his trunks rifled of their contents. Several persons are in prison on suspicion; but our police is so defective that I am afraid the perpetrators will escape.—His funeral took place on the following day, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens and foreigners. The inhabitants of Bogota sincerely mourn his loss, and regret that their city has become the scene of so foul a deed.

"An address, signed by several hundred of the most respectable inhabitants, has been handed to the government, expressing their grief at so horrid a transaction."

FROM NOAH'S ENQUIRER.

Literature.—A periodical has been announced in Paris which will possess, for the American reader, of ordinary interest. We will give Mons. Le Vasseur's own description of it.

"It is the publication of a monthly Journal, the *Revue Americaine*, a periodical paper of from eight to ten sheets of letter press, whose special purpose is to demonstrate by facts, the immense advantages of the system introduced in your country, and to make the Europeans more exactly acquainted with the happy results which such wise institutions have procured to the United States. It will be our endeavour to take advantage of all the discoveries in the sciences, manufactures and agriculture, which enrich the two Americas; we intend also to follow them in the progressive increase of their literature. The stockholders in this useful undertaking are gentlemen very well known and highly respectable. The Editorship is to be confided to a young gentleman, who is my friend and was my companion in army, whose talents, sentiments and perfection in his work."

Mr. Le Vasseur is the particular friend of Lafayette. He has written to this country on the matter. He solicits documents and communications on all subjects of politics, literature, agriculture, science, commerce, &c. We hope he may receive

them to the fullest extent. Such a work will spread the knowledge of our manifold blessings—literelize the feelings of Europe, and exalt our national character.

NATURAL HISTORY.

BRIDGE OF THE INCAS:

From Mr. Brigham's *Journal of his Travels in South America*:

This bridge, consisting of limestone rock, is suspended over the Mendoza river, at a place where it is at least 100 feet wide, and running at the rate of seven miles an hour. Its height above the water, in the centre, is, as near as we could judge, about 78 feet; and sloping from the centre to the ends, so as to give it the usual curve of artificial bridges. Its width is about 30 feet; its thickness, at the top of the arch, 8; towards the ends 16 or 18.

Indeed, such is the symmetry and regularity of this curiosity, in all respects, that a stranger, placed twenty steps above or below would have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the work of man. Its curve, its width, thickness in the centre, and growing thickness towards the buttments, would all tend to give him that impression. But on nearer approach he would see, that it was formed by the same hand, which made the mountains above it, and the stream which rolls below. The probability is, that this place was once a cataract, the water pouring over the top of what is now the bridge; but that the stream found at length a passage through the rock at the top of the present arch, and has been wearing down its bed until it exhibits the present curiosity.

But this bridge has not only the dimensions and appearance of an artificial bridge, it serves also its purpose.

Tradition says, that in former times, it was the great crossing place of the Indians in their journeys north and south; and this tradition is rendered credible by the fact that the ruins of large stone fortifications, called *los tambos*, are now seen but a few leagues below, and also the fact, that the Mendoza can no where else be crossed nearer than 20 or 30 miles above or below. We saw, at this time, a large drove of mules on the opposite side of the bridge, and also rode over our own, and back again, without their having any suspicion (apparently) of its being built different from that built by the Mendozians.

But the bridge itself is only one of the curiosities, which are here collected. Under the south end of the bridge, thirty feet down, there projects from the abutment a flat table twenty feet square, through which bolts up, with irresistible force, two sulphurous springs, which cannot in temperature be less than 120 deg. of Fahrenheit. Where one of these springs forces itself up, a basin has been formed in the rock sufficiently large and deep for bathing, as I had personal experience. I employed a peacock to hold fast a lasso, which was fastened around my body, while I descended to the table mentioned, and enjoyed the luxury of this matchless natural bath.

Through the bridge, over this table, the water was trickling, and had formed on its lower side many thousands of stalactites, while numerous stalagmites, of all forms, were resting on the surface of the table. Many of them by falling on places where there was water, were oval, others perfectly globular, smooth as polished glass on the half which was down, and thickly set with small crystals on the half above. Breaking these globules,

they were found to contain a series of coats like the onion, and a kind of dark spongy substance within. I did not fail, of course, to bring away several specimens of these.

About six or eight rods west of the bridge, in the side of the south bank, and half way down to the river, there is formed a rock nearly in size, and exactly in shape, like a common haystack, and from the very pinnacle of which gushes up another sulphur spring, and pours its waters down every side of the rock, tinging it with a yellow color.

I do not think that it is possible for this spring, by calcareous and sulphureous deposits, to have formed this singular rock, but its regularity and color look as if it had done it, in some measure at least, and given it its peculiar shape. The basin in the top of the rock could be seen with perfect clearness, and contained, apparently, about four or six gallons of water, which as has been said, was constantly passing off.

JOHN ADAMS was born at Quincy, in the state of Massachusetts, October 19th, 1734, of John and Susannah Boylston Adams. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1755.

Afterwards he was teacher of the grammarschool in Worcester and studied law there under Col. James Putnam until 1758.

In 1758 he was admitted to the practice of the law; and in 1761 to the degree of barrister.

In 1770 he was chosen a representative from the town of Boston in the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The same year, he, assisted by Josiah Quincy, jun. and S. S. Blowers, defended Capt. Preston, and the soldiers, who fired at his order upon the inhabitants of Boston.

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1826.

On the first Tuesday and Wednesday in October, an examination and exhibition will take place at the Choctaw Academy near the Blue Springs, Scott county.

The only article of importance from abroad is the distresses of the manufacturing classes in Great Britain, who for the want of employment, cannot procure the means of subsistence; nor does it appear that their situations are likely to improve shortly.

The friends of Mr. Adams and General Jackson have entered the list in the public prints, and arrayed themselves against each other in the most formidable manner; and if we may judge from present appearances, before the time arrives to elect a successor to Mr. Adams, the whole Union will be inflamed, and the Presidential question have an influence in every political appointment.

We know of no fault in the administration of Mr. Adams, which does unfit him for a re-election; and we think that those who denounce his administration, are influenced, if not by the same, by similar principles with those who have been so vociferous against the administration of Governor Desha. The only difference we can discover is, that Mr. Adams has not a son charged with a criminal offence.

The enemies of General Jackson seem as much at a loss how to make it appear that he is unfit for the office of President, as those of Mr. Adams are to show that he by his official acts has forfeited his claim to a re-election. We think their claims equally fair, unless the precedent heretofore adopted in every case but one, of continuing the same person in office for two successive terms make a difference. Whether it is prudent that this precedent should be continued, whilst we have so many men in our country equally qualified to fill the office, remains with the people;—there is no constitutional restriction.

When we suggested the propriety of calling a meeting of the Legislature before the next sitting of the Court of Appeals, it was with a belief that provisions would have been made by law, to put at rest the question of two Courts of Appeals existing at the same time. But from the best information we can obtain, it is the opinion of those who will form the majority in both houses in the next Legislature, that that question has been constitutionally settled by the people at the polls in the last election in favour of the old court, and therefore needs no legislative provision.

NOTES ON KENTUCKY; SECTION 5.

On the 6th day of March 1777 a large party of Indians fell in with three men, about four miles from Harrodsburgh, on their march to that place; one of the men William Ray was killed at Shawnee spring and Thomas Shores taken prisoner, and the third (James Ray, since Gen. Ray) escaped, and apprised the people at the fort of their danger. On the next day (the 7th) the fort was completely invested, in the unusual form of an Indian siege. Many shot were exchanged during the day between the besiegers and the besieged, and some execution done on both sides. The Indians when they retired left their dead on the field, a thing never done if they can avoid it, and is the best evidence of defeat. On the part of the besieged, four men only were wounded, three of whom recovered; among the wounded was Col. M'Gary, who was afterwards a leader. Harrodsburgh at that time contained only 65 men.

On the 15th day of April 1777, a party of about one hundred Indians attacked Boonesborough; they killed one man Daniel Goodman and wounded four others, viz: Cap. Daniel Boone, Cap. John Todd, Isaac Hite and Michael Stoner; the loss on the part of the Indians was not known, as they carefully removed and concealed their dead and wounded.

On the 25th of July 1777 Boonesborough was strengthened by the arrival from North Carolina of forty-five men; and about the 20th of August Logan's fort was also strengthened by an accession of part of the men ordered from Virginia under Col. Bowman, the remainder of Bowman's men went to Harrodsburgh.

About this time the people of the country assumed an entire new attitude. Whenever a party of Indians were known to be on the South side of the Ohio river they were sought for by the inhabitants rather than avoided, from which circumstance the Indians instead of calling them the Longknife a name by which the Virginians were known, they called them Close or Sharpshooters.

It is due to the memory of Gen. Benjamin Logan and Col. James Harrod, to state, that at the most perilous time in Kentucky, in the year 1777 that these two intrepid woodsmen went alone from Kentucky through the wilderness more than two hundred miles into the settlements on Holstein, and there obtained for Col. Isaac Shelby two small kegs of powder, with an equivalent of lead, from a small store of public ammunition, then in the care of Shelby. They returned with it to Kentucky after this most hazardous trip, in perfect safety; and from the great scarcity of ammunition in Kentucky at that time, it is believed that the distribution of this amongst the people, was the salvation of the country.

The British government occupied not only the military posts of Detroit and Niagara on the lakes, but also St. Vincent, Kaskaskias and other places on the Wabash and Mississippi. From these posts the Indians obtained supplies of arms and ammunition, and were thereby enabled to continue their hostilities against the Kentucky settlements.

Virginia, satisfied of the advantages of defending her western frontiers, projected the reduction of the British posts situated within the limits of her charter, to effect which, her Legislature voted the raising of a regiment of state troops and the command was given to Col. George Rogers Clark, whose military reputation and acquaintance with the country, fitted him admirably for that purpose, the sending Lynn and Moore to Illinois the preceding April, was to obtain information respecting the situation and strength of the country, and in their report the expedition of Col. Clark was predicated.

On the first day of January 1778 Col. Boone with thirty men went to the Lower Blue Licks for the purpose of making salt. On the 7th of February whilst

hunting in the neighborhood of the licks, he was met by a party of 102 Indians and two French men on their way against Boonesborough, they made Boone prisoner, who knowing that his companions at the licks could not possibly escape them, and being too weak to oppose the Indians, he entered into a treaty with them; they were twenty-seven in number, three having returned home with the salt that had been made.

Boone remained a prisoner with the Indians until the 16th day of June following, when he made his escape, and arrived safely at Boonesborough on the 20th a distance of 160 miles, during which he eat but once. He made choice of this particular moment, on account of information received, that 450 of the Choctaw warriors, had collected for the purpose of going against Boonesborough, and fearing that the people of that place would have no information of the intention of so formidable a force coming against them, would be taken by surprise and entirely unprepared; he was therefore determined at all hazards to endeavour to apprise them of their danger.

In consequence of the escape of Col. Boone, the Indians knowing he would apprise the whites of their meditated attack, postponed their march for three weeks. This information was given by one who was a prisoner with Boone and who made his escape after him.

On the arrival of Boone at Boonesborough, the inhabitants immediately set about repairing their fort, which was in a very bad state for defence, but in the course of ten days finished the necessary repairs.

Some time in June (1778) Maj. Smith with 17 men followed by a party of Indians from Boonesborough to the Ohio river when coming up with them killed one, the rest having crossed over. As they returned, about 20 miles from the Ohio, they met another party of about thirty Indians. They discovered the Indians by a loud laugh, and immediately prepared to receive them. They tied their horses and left nine men with them, with directions that if they heard an attack to rush forward to it. Smith with the other eight men crept forward until they came near the Indians lying in the grass; one of the Indians passed by Smith partly and went on towards the houses, and was shot by one of whites; he cried out;—his friends raised a great laugh thinking he himself had killed a fox; at that moment the eight men with Smith fired on the Indians and rushing up routed them. The Indians notwithstanding returned the fire before they ran off, and wounded John Martin, one of Smith's men.

About the last of July — Hancock who had been taken prisoner with Boone at the Blue Licks made his escape from the Indians and came home, and gave notice that a large party of Indians were preparing to make an attack on Boonesborough.

On the first day of August 1778, having no farther news of the intended invasion, Col. Boone with nineteen men, set out from Boonesborough, with the intention of surprising an Indian town on Paint creek a branch of the Scioto river, with the view of taking prisoners, in order to discover the intention of the Indians with respect to Kentucky. Within four miles of their town they fell in with a party of 50 Indians, who had just started to join the combined Indian forces, who were at that time on their march against Boonesborough. A skirmish ensued, in which the Indians had one of their party killed and two wounded; three horses and all their baggage was taken by Boone's party, who sustained no injury whatever.

Satisfied that this party of Indians were on their way to join the main body destined for Kentucky, Boone and some execution done on both sides. The Indians when they retired left their dead on the field, a thing never done if they can avoid it, and is the best evidence of defeat. On the part of the besieged, four men only were wounded, three of whom recovered; among the wounded was Col. M'Gary, who was afterwards a leader. Harrodsburgh at that time contained only 65 men.

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that every part should be strictly guarded, and the walls nearest the place of holding the treaty, he manured with the best marksman, with orders that if any attempt should be made by the Indians, on those infidels in the treaty, to fire on them immediately, which would cover their retreat to the fort.

The treaty continued the whole day, during which time Squire Boone, (the brother of Col. Boone) mentioned that an army was on their march from Virginia under the command of Maj. George R. Clarke; this information excited manifest uneasiness. After the council closed in the evening, Black Fish walked round the fort and viewed it. The next morning Boone and five men went down to the lick, and perceived that the chiefs had brought with them young men to the council:—He mentioned it to Black-Fish, but he denied it and said they were the same.

After a considerable discussion on the subject of the treaty on the 11th, the treaty was agreed to and each party signed. The Indians then observed, that it was a custom among them on all such occasions, for two Indians to shake hands with every white man in the treaty, which being consented to, every white man was seized by two Indians, with evident intention to detain him; but the whites broke forcibly from them and escaped towards the fort. At this moment the marksman on the walls of the fort, by a timely and well directed fire, checked the immediate pursuit by the Indians; and notwithstanding the greater part of them were concealed in the high weeds for that purpose near where the treaty was held, and immediately on the escape of the whites opened a tremendous fire on them, all the injury they sustained was one man wounded.

During the siege the Indians made use of the following method to set fire to the houses in the fort, they collected the long dry loose bark of the shell bark hickory, and bound it into taper bundles of an inch at the small end and four or five at the large, which was loose, the binding extending only about half the length from the small end—there whole length were about 18 inches or 2 feet. These small faggots or bundles of dry bark were lighted at the large loose end; thrown on the roofs of the houses, when a constant fire was kept at the place where it lay on the roof, smaller bundles of this lighted bark were tied to arrows and shot on to the tops of the houses; but they were all extinguished in time to prevent their taking effect.

The inhabitants had no water, but what was brought from without the fort, therefore all their vessels were filled with water during the two days taken to consider of the propositions made by the enemy, but in consequence of having many cattle and horses to furnish, and the siege being lengthened far beyond their expectation, they became seriously alarmed, and set about digging a well; about the same time the Indians had commenced digging on the outside in order to undermine the fort, which had not been discovered before they commenced the well. The Indians who could bear the digging on the inside of the fort called on them to know what they were digging for and were answered to counteract them, upon which they ceased digging.

At this time fortunately for the besieged, there came on a heavy rain and continued wet weather until the siege was raised, by which means they were sufficiently supplied with water.

The siege lasted until the 20th of August, during which time only two white men were killed and four wounded.—Thirty seven Indians were killed and a great number wounded.

[SECTION 6. will contain the appointment of Geo. Rogers Clarke to the command of a regiment of troops by the State of Virginia. His expedition against the British posts on the Mississippi and its waters north of the Ohio river—his taking the military posts of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Pancock and St. Vincennes; in the latter of which was the Governor of Detroit and many other British officers; with an account of some of the schemes laid and stratagems attempted by the British and Indians, to kill or take him prisoner, &c. &c.]

[Almanacs are said to have originated with the Germans, who formerly used to engrave or cut upon square sticks, about a foot in length, the courses of the moon of the whole year, whereby they could tell when the new moon and changes should happen; as also their festival days; and this stick they called an almanac, that is to say, *All must heed*.]

MICHIGAN.

Gov. Cass, and Col. McKenney left Detroit more than a month since, for the head of Lake Superior, to hold a treaty with the Indians. A letter says—It is the intention of governor Cass, after the arrangement with the Indians are completed, to attempt the removal of the celebrated copper rock from its bed, and transport it to the city of Washington. This extraordinary mineralogical curiosity lies in the Ontonagon river, about 30 miles from its mouth. It weighs about 25 tons. The current of the river is in some places pretty rapid; but we are informed that batteaux can ascend as far as the mass of copper.—H. R. Schoolcraft in a letter says:—It is the intention of the party to proceed along the southern shore of Lake Superior to Fond du Lac, where the treaty is appointed to be held. It is supposed about 14 days will be required to make the voyage from this post—and the Indians are expected to be assembled in great force, between the 20th and last of the present month.—Intelligence has been received, of the likelihood of a full attendance of the Chippewas from the sources of the Mississippi; and it is also expected that delegations from the refractory band in the vicinity of Lake des Flambeaux, the theatre of the machinations of the late war party of Keweenaw, will be present to assist in the deliberations. There is little doubt but the objects of the treaty will be successfully accomplished without bloodshed. From the Detroit Gazette we learn that great numbers of Indians, even from the Mississippi were arriving about the 25th July, at Madeline to receive their annual gifts from the British and renew their devotion to them. Not less than 2500 in number, among them 300 Sacks.—The Herald (Detroit) contains an account of the murder of a Frenchman, named Mitod and his family, last spring by a party of Winnebagos Indians near Prairie du Chien. These Indians deny the fact and say it was committed by the Sioux. But their statements are contradictory. A party of about twenty were apprehended and examined, of whom, two were committed to jail, but subsequently made their escape. In May orders were given to Col. Morgan to abandon the fort but they were immediately countermanded; and two additional companies have arrived there.

During the two days of the truce, the people collected into the fort through private ways, all the cattle and horses they could, having determined to defend the place to the last extremity, and on the evening of the ninth, Col. Boone returned the following answer to the summons:—We laugh at all your formidable preparations; but thank you for giving us notice, and time for us to prepare for our defence. Your efforts will not prevail, for our gates shall for ever deny you admittance."

In order to deceive Boone, the commander of the Indians assured him, that he had it in orders from Gov. Hamilton, to take them prisoners, and not to kill any, and therefore proposed that nine men from the fort, should come out and treat with them. This proposition was finally agreed to, and after some alteration about the place where the parties should meet, it was finally concluded that they should meet at the lick, about sixty yards from the fort, and on the morning of the 10th the meeting took place.

Col. Boone suspected treachery in this pretended

bargain, by the citizens of Prairie du Chien if the troops abandoned the fort. It is probable that all the inhabitants that are known to the Indians as American Citizens, will be obliged in that case, to leave the place for safety.

Prairie du Chien is the depot of all the Indian goods for the trade of the upper Mississippi, where the Winnebagos, (who inhabit the immediate vicinity,) can at any time supply themselves, by plunder, with ammunitions and other necessities for several years."

ISAAC B. DESHA.

The September term of the Harrison Circuit Court commenced its session on Monday last; the Hon. H. O. Brown, presiding. Desha's case being called, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that some of the material witnesses were not in attendance, and that the prisoner was unable to attend at the Bar, it was continued until the next March term.—*Cynthia Advertiser.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Some families departed from Woodford county on Tuesday last, to move to the state of Missouri. Their caravan proceeded the first day, as far as Hardinsville, ten miles west of this place, and encamped out, (as is usual with families moving a great distance) for the night. In the course of the night, there arose a thunder shower, with a high wind, by which a large tree was blown down, and fell upon three females of the company. One, an aged lady, was instantly killed, the body of the tree falling across her breast, and remaining until a piece was cut out and rolled off—another lady, and a girl of 6 or 8 years old were severely wounded.

Commentator.

It has been estimated that about fifty persons were killed in the United States by the firing of cannon &c. on the last Fourth of July.

We are very happy to state, that the intelligence of the death of General Wade Hampton, copied from an Alabama paper, turns out to be incorrect. The General has arrived at home in South Carolina in perfect health.

Death of the Hon. Richard C. Anderson.—Died in this place, on the 25th of July, the Hon. R. C. Anderson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near our Government. A violent fever arrested his career in life, and death has consigned his remains to dissolution. The ground that contains the ashes of our fathers, the cemetery of Manga is also entrusted with his. Thither went followed by his brothers, his friends, and an entire people, spontaneously evincing their respect; and there they repose, awaiting the consummation of time.

That the place may not, in the lapse of ages, be forgotten, in which they are deposited until the resurrection of the dead, we hope that a chaste and lofty monument will be erected, to remind the generations as they pass, that slumbering there are the ashes of him who was the first link of political union between Colombia and the Republic of North America. This homage, so well deserved by the man himself, will be equally honorable to the people of this country. It will prove, that consistent and generous in friendship and alliance, their recollection and respect do not terminate with the boundaries of human life, but penetrate into the valley of death, to honor those that were just and distinguished here."

HYMENEAL.

Married on Thursday evening the 12th inst. by the Rev. Jacob Creath jun. Major Notly Flournoy of Georgetown to Miss Margaret G. Keen of Lexington.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Thomas Frice of Nashville to Miss Eliza Robinson, daughter of Mr. George Robinson of Lexington.

In Washington, Ky. Mr. Hugh J. Brent, Merchant of Paris, to Miss Margaret Chambers, daughter of Maj. John Chambers of the former place.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Alexander M. Dunn and lady of Mississippi, now at this place, have within a few weeks lost their two infant children—John Adamson Coleman, and Roger Lindsay Coleman, who were consigned in one grave on the 15th inst.—

"The work of God, that beautiful clay which here, in infant charms so lovely could appear; As tho' in natures nicest model cast, Exactly polished, wrought too fine to last; By the same pow'rful hand again shall rise, To bloom more gay more lovely in the skies. No sickness there, can the pure frame annoy, Nor death presume Gods image to destroy. Those seats of pleasure, not a tear shall stain, In them not even a wish shall grow in vain."

On Thursday last, Mr. J. G. Baxter, well known as an ingenious artist.

At Philadelphia, Mrs. Anna Maria, wife of Robert Walsh, editor of the National Gazette.

Near Philadelphia, the Hon. Joseph B. M'Kean, President Judge of the district court.

In this place, on the evening of the 21st inst. Mr. James Humphreys, a resident of this town.

Paul Allen, Esq. a distinguished writer and editor, died at Baltimore, the 19th of August.

A. S. & E. H. DRAKE,

Merchant Tailors.

HAVE just received from PHILADELPH

POETRY.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

WOMAN.

"Females are like unto Jeremias's flocks,
The good are very good, the bad too sour for the pigs."
The noblest gift that Heaven has sent
To man, is woman innocent;
Not one of those who has mis-spent,
Her days of youth;
And lost, to her disapprovement,
Her native truth.
Nature design'd that woman fair,
No evil in her mind should bear;
Nought can, with such a one, compare,
In earth or Heav'n;
And such I do with pride declare,
To men are giving.

Yet such, some will contend, are few,
Many have prov'd themselves untrue;
The artful coquette and the shrew,
We oft'ner find;

Many are led by error too,
To error blind.

'Tis not from weakness of the mind,
That some will thus degrade their kind;

Acuteness, strength we ever find,

And brilliant wit,

Ingredients in woman's mind;

But some abuse it.

Hence, Mrs. Dash enjoys great pleasure,
In spending her dear husband's treasure,

Aitho' he does oppose the measure,

With serious tone;

Both may repent the act at leisure

When all is gone.

Another lady, Mrs. Crout,
Knows when to sing and when to pour;

To bring her fav'ret schemes about

She will not fail;

Her husband may oppose throughout

With no avail.

But Mrs. Storm, tho' very small,

Offend her, and she'll scold and bawl,

Enough to drive the de'il and all,

Far, far away;

No peace is found in Noisy Hall,

Throughout the day.

How many young and handsome faces,

May thus deform their native graces,

And fill the scold and boldam's places,

I cannot say,

In some methinks I see the traces

As plain as day.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

MISSOLONGHI.

Famine hath worn them pale, that noble band;
Yot round the long-beleaguer'd wall,
With wasted frame and iron hand.
Like watching skeletons they stand,
To conquer or to fall.
Hark!—Hark!—the war-cry.—Swells the shout,
From wild Arabia's wailing rout,
From turbid Nilus's swarthy brood,
From Abraham's host who thirst for blood,
'Tis answer'd from the echoing skies,
Sons of Miltiades,—arise.
Aged men, with temples grey!
Why do ye hasten to the battle fray?
Home to your couch of ease, and pray.
But al!—I read on your brows of gloom
That your sons have found a gory tomb,
And ye, with despair and grief oppress,
Would strike ere ye share that clay cold rest.
With features pale, and sternly wrought
To all the agony of thought,
Yon widow'd mothers mount the tower,
To guard the wall in danger's hour—
Fast by their side, in mute distress,
Their infant sons unweaving press,
Taught from their cradle bed to know
The bitter tutelage of wo:
No idle fears in their bosoms glow;
But pride, and wrath in those dark eyes glance,
As they lift their murder'd fathers' lance.
Yet more!—yet more!—At beat of drum,
With wildly flowing hair,
Hell's beauties maidens come
The iron strife to dare,
Sadly sweet from those lips of rose.
The death song of Bozzaris flows,
It is your dirge, ye turban'd foes!—
Rise, soul of Pindar!—strike the shadowy lyre;
Start from your sculptur'd tombs, ye sons of fire!
Snatch, snatch those gentle forms from war's alarms
And throw thy adamantine shield around their
shaking shams.

Londer swells the battle-cry,
God of Christians!—from the sky
Behold the Turk's accursed host
Come rushing in!—'Tis lost! 'tis lost!
Ye bold defenders, die!—

O thou, who sangst off'lion's walls the fate,
Unseal thy blinding orbs—thine own are desolate.
The stilled sob of mighty souls
Risen on the glowing sky

And the row of vengeance rolls,
Mingled with the dying prayer,
Now by the spirits of the brave—
Sires who ride on glory's wave—
By red Scio's wrongs and groans—
By Ispara's unburied bones,
Our foes beneath these reeking stones
Shall find their grave.”—

Earth heaves, as if she gorg'd again
Usurping Korah's rebel train—
She heaves, with blasts more wild and loud,
Than when, with tumult of thunders proud,
Th' electric flame subdues the cloud.—

Torn and diamemb'red frames are thrown on
high,
And see! the oppressor and opprest in equal silence
lie.

Come, savage Sultan, from thine hall of state,
Exult o'er Missolonghi's fall;

Count, with a flashing eye and stept elate,
The blood pools round her long contested wall—

What does thy wildering glance explore!—
Seek'st thou thy victor-host, who throng the field
no more?

Ask the horse vulture with her new-flesh'd beak
Bid the gaunt watch-dog speak,
Who hay'd so long around his much-lov'd master's
door.

Theys with shriek and han can tell
The burial place of the infidel.

Go!—bind thy turban round thy brow of shame,
And hurl the Moslem curse at thy false prophet's
name.

Ancient and beautiful!—who stand'st alone
In the dire crusade, while thy children moan,
And cold and dead,
Thy sister nations sleep,

Like the Rodceman's guard, who could not watch
one hour,

Go, beauteous are alone, and cope with Satan's power,
Leave—leave the sacred steep,
Where thy sad muses weep.

Forth from thy sculptur'd halls,
Thy pilgrim haunted walls,

Thy classic fountains' crystal flood,
Go,—angl-strength'd, to the field of blood;

Raise by white arm,—imbld thy wreath'd hair;

And God's dread name upon thy breast-plate wear.

Then as th' anointed priest of Israel's line
Bare on his ephod-gems the Name Divine,
And saw the fire from heaven descending
Bless thy shrine,

Then shalt prevail, and the pure cross shall rise
O'er the proud minaret, and woe propitious skies.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and now opening a large assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

SELECTED by himself, consisting of British, French,
India and Domestic—with his usual supply of Blue
and Black Electoral Satin and London Satin.

BROAD CLOTHS.

Olivs, Greens, Brown, Drabs, Clavats and Mixed, for
SUITOUTS and GREAT CLOTS.

CARPETINGS for Rooms, Passages and Stairs;

BOLTING CLOTHS, No. 3, 5, 6 and 7;

FLOWERED PAPER for Rooms and Passages;

WINES in half Barrels of a superior quality.

On Consignment,

WINDOW GLASS of all sizes—**BOTTLES** in Boxes,

All of which will be sold at his usual rates; And to those purchasing to sell again, he can offer considerable inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

No. 49, Main-street.

Lexington, September 1826—35cts

NEW GOODS,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, at my AUCTION and COMMISSION

STORE, next door to Mrs. Pilkington, Main-st. Calicoes, Cambricks, Muslin Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks, Plaids, Muslin and Silk Robes, Mersalls Quilts & and Counterpanes, Linen Diaper, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Fringes, Ribbons, Umbrellas, Combs, Beads &c.

HARDWARE :

Knives and Forks, Pen, Pocket, Butcher, Shoe and Dirk Knives, Razors, Scissors, Chisels, Chest, Pad and Till Locks; Butt and Table Hinges; Japaned Tea Boards; Brass Auditions; Shovels and Tong.

GROCERIES :

Coffee; Sugar; Pepper; Allspice; Brimstone; Whiting; Logwood; Glauher Salts; Together with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I. LYON, Auct'r.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES two or three times a week Lexington, July 28, 1826.—30cts

ALMANACS.

THE OLD BLIND MAN will attend to sell ALMANACS at the following places next season:

At Versailles on the 1st Mondays in October, November and December.

At Nicholasville on the 3d Mondays in October and November.

At Frankfort from the 1st to the 3d Monday in December.

At Georgetown on the 1st Monday in January.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

August 20.—34

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

AT the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present CURRYING shop) which is now opened by

THOMAS MCQUAT & CO.

AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKERY HOUSE,

Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other Store in town, a choice selection of Groceries, among which are

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, New Orleans do Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, Pepper and Allspice, Cloves and Ginger, Almonds and Raisins, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon in kegs, Port, Claret, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine, Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Gun powder and Shot, Madder, Copperas and Allum, Logwood and Camwood, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spanish and common Cigars, Glass and Queenware Spun Cotton Bed-Cords and Plew-lines, single or by the dozen Cut Nails and Brads Flour by the bbl. cwt. or smaller quantity to suit purchasers

And every other article usually called for at a Grocery

THE BAKING BUSINESS

Will be under the immediate superintendance of Mr. McQuat, whose known experience in the business renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than that they may depend at all times upon being furnished with good fresh BREAD, RUSK &c. together with Butter, Boston and Water CRACKERS, by the bbl. keg or pound—which they warrant shall not be inferior to any made in the state.

They hope to receive such a share of public patronage as their attention to business and exertions to please may merit.

LEXINGTON July 3d 1826—27—tf

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON,

HAS just received from the eastward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale

Wholesale and Retail;

together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also

Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLER'S

Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1—each.

Sold by JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

SWAIM'S PANACEA \$2.50 per bottle.

Lexington, March 1st 1826—9tf

NEW CURRYING SHOP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have established a CURRYING SHOP on Main Street, adjoining Mr. L. Young's Boot and Shoemaking shop, and opposite the Post Office, where they will keep constantly on hand

ALL KINDS OF LEATHER,

of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We respectfully solicit a share of patronage from a liberal public, as we have just commenced business for OURSELVES.

KENNEY and CLARK.

Lex September 8, 1826—36tf

New Auction and Commission House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants

of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has taken

the House on Main-street, next door to Mr. Samuel Pilkington's Grocery Store, and immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr. David A. Sayre, where he intends transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

From his long experience in that line, and by a strict personal attention to its duties, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

His regular auction days will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

He will also sell GOODS at private sale, on days when he has no Auction.

I. LYON, Auctioneer.

Lexington, June 12, 1826—25

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster, who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.

HUGH FOSTER.

Lexington, May 1, 1826—18—tf JOHN VARNUM.